

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4248.

號三月二年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

日一廿月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALBON, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Bailey, R.O. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUINCY & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LEE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & Co. Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars. Reserve Fund, \$200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—E. B. SMITH, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.  
J. F. COOPER, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
A. MUIR, Esq.

Act. Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, .. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager.

Shanghai, .. EWER CAMERON, Esq.  
London Bankers.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

## Entertainments.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give their Fourth Performance of the Season at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

### MONDAY,

19th February, when will be presented the Popular Burlesque of

"Aladdin or the Wonderful Scamp."

Doors Open at 8.30. Performance to commence at Nine o'clock.

Tickets may be had at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after Wednesday, February 14th.

CHAS. C. COHEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 27, 1877. fe20

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Firm is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by consent. The Firm in Liquidation will be signed by Mr. J. A. FRANK in Japan, by Mr. E. G. LOW in Shanghai, and by Mr. T. G. LINDSEY in Hongkong, or by any one of the Partners.

HEARD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

### NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIESS has been authorized to sign for us by Procreation. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 3, 1877. ap2

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have been appointed AGENTS for the AMERICAN SHIPMASTERS' ASSOCIATION.

ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & Co.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. J. F. COOPER'S Interest and Responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. mol

### NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCOUNT DO CERCAL in our Firm ceased from the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,  
W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

### NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has This Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HEERON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.

Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Annual General Meeting of MEMBERS of the HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1877, at 3 p.m.

By Order,  
N. B. DENNIS,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe11

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of February current, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th December, 1876.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
THOMAS JACKSON,  
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe15

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, 1877, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, to 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th February to the 2nd March, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
OLYFEANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, January 28, 1877. mc2

### NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the Jury List for 1877 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection; Notice of any inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Acting Registrar on or before TUESDAY, the Thirtieth day of February, 1877, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

F. S. HUFFAM,  
Acting Registrar.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe14

## Intimations.

## MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

## ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One \*, Two \*\*, Three \*\*\*, and Four \*\*\*\*, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

## POMMERY & GRENOS

## "Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

## THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

### HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM This Date the Offices of this Agency are REMOVED to the Premises in the PRATA CENTRAL lately occupied by Messrs GILMAN & Co., next to Messrs RUSSELL & Co.'s Building.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877. mol

### NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to FERRAR'S BUILDING.

By Order,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILF,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

### NOTICE.

THE Office of the IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE has This Day been REMOVED to FERRAR'S BUILDING.

By Order,  
LOUIS HAUSCHILF,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe12

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

#### FOR SAIGON.

The Steamship "GUNGA," Captain A. GARREAU, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th February, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
AH YON,  
No. 57, Praya.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1877. fe5

#### FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain BURNES, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 6th Inst., at Daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPHAM & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1877. fe6

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "MENZAHE," Comdt. FAQUALIN, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

### NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.  
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIGRE," Comdt. BRUNER, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

## Sailing Vessels.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMITY," Captain MAHER, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe5

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Bark "CHRYLON," Captain KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. fe18

#### FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," Captain CROUCH, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

#### FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.)  
The 3/3 L. 1. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS," Captain WELAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1877.

#### FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CUTWATER," Captain CRESMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

#### FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTANTE," Captain UNARTE, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

#### FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY.

The British Bark "SPIRIT OF THE AGE," Captain JOHNSON, will have a quick despatch for the above Ports.

#### FOR LONDON (DIRECT.)

(If sufficient Inducement offers.)  
The 3/3 L. 1. 1. German Bark "HANSA," Captain DRECKEN, Master, will load here, and have immediate despatch.

#### FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY," Captain KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

#### Auctions.

##### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

##### TUESDAY,

the 6th February, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Sales Rooms, No. 8, Queen's Road,—

A Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOS, comprising: Lacquered Ware, Enamelled Vases, Cups, Bowls and Jars, Porcelain Ware, Ornaments, a Variety of Bronzes, Soolow Lacquered Ware, &c., &c., &c.

And,  
A large Iron BELL.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 3, 1877. fe6

##### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

##### MONDAY,

the 12th February, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Office, Queen's Road,—

The whole of their OFFICE FURNITURE, &c., comprising: Desks, Chairs, Tables, Clocks, Letter Press, Inkstands, Stationery, &c., &c.

Legal and other Books.  
A Collection of Charts.  
One Milner's Patent Fire Resisting Safe. Measuring about 4 ft. 10 in. by 3 ft. 11 in. by 3 ft. 10 in.  
One Large Copying Press.  
One Platform Scale.

And,  
One 6-oared House-boat, with Awning, Oars, Iron Davis, Falls, &c.  
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe12

##### SAYLE & Co.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

IN Order to make Room for SPRING GOODS.

On and after MONDAY, February 5th, We shall offer the Remainder of Our WINTER STOCK at an immense reduction.

DRESS GOODS at 15 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 20 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 25 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 30 cents per yard.  
DRESS GOODS at 35 cents per yard.  
FANCY SILKS! We offer about 5,000 yards at 35 cents per yard, (these are more or less soiled); original price \$1.50 and \$2.00 per yard.  
JAPANESE SILKS! Reduced to 40 cents per yard.  
WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and JACKETS, Marked very cheap.  
LADIES' BOYS' and GIRLS' FELT HATS at Half Price.  
FANCY WOOL GOODS, at less than Half Price.  
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO HOSE, Greatly reduced.  
100 dozen CHILDREN'S WOOL and MERINO SOCKS, all Sizes, at less than Half Price.  
Several thousand Yards of VALUOUS REMMANTS, comprising: FLANNELS, CALICOES, PRINTS, MUSLINS, STUFF GOODS and Other Useful GOODS, are Marked at Prices, which must effect immediate Sale.

In order to prevent disappointment, We beg to inform Our Customers and the Public that this Extraordinary, and Unprecedented Sale must close on February 24th.

SAYLE & Co.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.



## INSURANCES.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.  
NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)  
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Cattle in Marshes, on Goods on Board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.  
Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.  
If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.  
For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to  
**ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.  
Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underwritten, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.  
**MELCHERS & Co.,**  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.  
CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)  
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the sum of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.  
**OLYMPHANT & Co.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underwritten are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.  
**NORTON & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.  
ESTABLISHED 1809.  
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Underwritten, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.  
**GILMAN & Co.,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**  
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The Third, A. D. 1720.  
THE Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.  
Fire Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.  
Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 25, 1873.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
THE Underwritten Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$10,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.  
A Discount of 20% allowed.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, January 5, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**  
THE Underwritten have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.  
**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

## Mails.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.  
STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;  
ALSO,  
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th February, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *AFRICA*, Commandant FOCHER, with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECULS, and OARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.  
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.  
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 7th February, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)  
Contents and value of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.  
**H. DU POUY,**  
Agent.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

**U. S. MAIL LINE.**  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF Peking*, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.  
Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**  
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*OCEANIC*," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.  
Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.  
Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 28th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.  
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.  
**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**  
Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

**FOR SALE.**  
WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**FOR SALE.**  
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

**NOW READY.**  
YUNG-SHUI, or, The Rubbers of NATURAL RUBBER IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
Orders will be received by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

**FOR SALE.**  
WASHING BOOKS.  
(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**FOR SALE.**  
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.  
Apply to  
**SIEMSEN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

**NOW READY.**  
YUNG-SHUI, or, The Rubbers of NATURAL RUBBER IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
BUDDHISM, its HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. BIRCH. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.  
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(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.  
**CHINA MAIL OFFICE.**

**For Sale.**  
TUBORGS FABRIKKE  
DANISH BEER.  
To be had from  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**HONG LISTS.**  
Circular, large sheet.  
THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.  
Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

**TO LET.**  
HOUSE No. 14, Gough Street.  
Apply to  
J. J. dos REMEDIOS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 2, 1877.

**TO LET.**  
HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.  
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIPP.  
DAVID SARSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

**TO BE LET.**  
THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.  
For particulars, apply to  
**MEYER & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

**TO LET.**  
THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.  
Apply to  
**DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

**Intimations.**  
**AE YON,**  
SHIPS' COMPTON AND STEVEDORE,  
No. 57, Praya West.  
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.  
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

**AFONG,**  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to  
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;  
and to  
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,  
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.  
HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of sorted sizes, Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England; he is prepared to take Photos. of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
ON and after the 15th of JANUARY, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.  
**W. M. MORGAN,**  
Broker.  
Hongkong, January 13, 1877.

**NEARLY READY.**  
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. 1876.  
Price, Two Dollars and a Half.  
To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai, and Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

**THE CHINESE MAIL.**  
FRAMES OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.  
TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.  
Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.  
**CHUN AYIN,**  
Manager.  
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

**Intimations.**  
**EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.**  
THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the CONSULATE all Information and Particulars they may require.  
For the Consul,  
G. BOULOUEZ, Vice-Consul.  
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

**NOTICE.**  
THE CHINESE MAIL.  
FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.  
The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.  
The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.  
For terms, &c., address  
**MR CHUN AYIN,**  
Manager.  
China Mail Office,  
17th February, 1874.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.**  
THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground of the east side of the Penang Road, between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.  
The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.  
The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office Penang on or before the 1st of March next. For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.  
**D. O. PRESGRAYE,**  
Municipal Secretary.  
Penang, Municipal Office,  
The 21st September, 1876.

**THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.**  
THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—  
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.  
Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Tan Tai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street; New City; Yee Cheong Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.  
Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.  
Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kik Street.  
Fuchow.—Mr Yi Ching Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.  
Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yuen Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hol, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.  
Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.  
Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.  
Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.  
Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.  
Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.  
Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.  
Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.  
San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.  
The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

**GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, TAIKAO AND TAIWANFOO.**  
**Now Ready.**  
**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
Vol. V., No. 8.  
Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.  
CONTENTS.  
Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)  
Establishment of American Trade at Canton.  
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 123.)  
The Beater's Song.  
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.  
Notes and Queries.  
Validity of Chinese Marriages.  
Money Loan Associations.  
Beach Cakes as Manure.  
Fidgin English.  
Bovine Venereal Disease, &c.  
**China Mail Office,**  
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

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The *China Review* for July and August



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OAKKEYS  
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 6D., 1/6, 2/6 AND 4/6. EACH.

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EMERY, CARBON, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS, &c.

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(Via Suez Canal)  
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India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,  
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,  
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1843.  
Invite attention to their Illustrated 160  
page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,  
sent post free, containing full particulars  
as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of  
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Ladies' Clothing, Linen, Hosiery,  
Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery,  
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Contractors for Military and Police Clothing  
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Household Furniture,  
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Cutlery,  
Carriages,  
Saddlery and Harness,  
Boots and Shoes,  
Preserved Provisions,  
Wines and Spirits,  
Ales and Beers,  
Stationery,  
Perfumery,  
Books,  
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.  
Sole Agents for the "Walter" and the  
"Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City  
of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-  
mission of 2 1/2 per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-  
ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the  
"Englishman" Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to  
accompany orders and balances drawn for  
at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in  
weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20  
in value, are conveyed from London to any  
Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform  
charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and  
Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,  
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66,  
Paternoster Row, London.

10s/6 1w 52t 10s/6 7

The Greatest Wonder of Modern  
Times!

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated  
constitutions will discover that by  
the use of this wonderful medicine there is  
"Health for all." The blood is the foun-  
tain of life, and its purity can be main-  
tained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled  
"The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,  
"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to  
inform me the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and  
that I had the best medicines at the ser-  
vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a  
short time I had many applicants, to whom  
I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.  
These are most useful to an explorer, as  
possessing unmistakable purgative prop-  
erties they create an undecidable effect upon  
the patient, which satisfies him of their  
value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad  
breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It  
acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,  
curing skin diseases, and in arresting and  
subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his  
extraordinary travels in China, published  
in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity  
in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to  
the people, and nothing could exceed their  
gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,  
butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,  
until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment  
was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,  
and the demand became so great that I  
was obliged to look up the small remaining  
stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-  
dors throughout the World.

10s/6 1w 52t 10s/6 7

22s/6 7s/6 52t 10s/6 7

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## Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue,  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.  
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men exalt its virtues most exten-  
sively, using it in great quantities in the  
following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful.—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hys-  
teria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late In-  
spector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles of 1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a  
forgery of the Government stamp having  
come to the knowledge of the Board of  
Liquor Revenue.

14s/6 1w 26t 14s/6 7

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.  
EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural  
laws which govern the operations of diges-  
tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-  
plication of the properties of well-selected  
cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast  
tables with a delicately flavoured beverage  
which may save us many heavy doctors'  
bills. It is by the judicious use of such  
articles of diet that a constitution may be  
gradually built up until strong enough to  
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds  
of subtle maladies are floating around us  
ready to attack wherever there is a weak  
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft  
by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure  
blood and a properly nourished frame."

See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.  
Sold in 1/2 lb and 1 lb packets and tins  
(not damageable in time), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,  
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,  
48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.  
Works: Euston Road and Camden  
Town, London.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S  
STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
JAMS AND JELLIES,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,  
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,  
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,  
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,  
PICKLED SALMON,  
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,  
FRESH AND FRYING HADDOCKS,  
PURE SALAD OIL,  
SOUPS IN FINE AND QUART TINS,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
PRESERVED HAM AND CURE,  
PRESERVED BACON,  
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
PUM FIDDINGS,  
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous  
other table delicacies, may be had  
from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.  
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles  
or jars, they should invariably be  
destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon  
delivery, to detect any attempt at  
substitution of articles of  
inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse &  
Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and  
Capsules of the Bottles,  
Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

12s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 10s/6 7

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## Intimations.

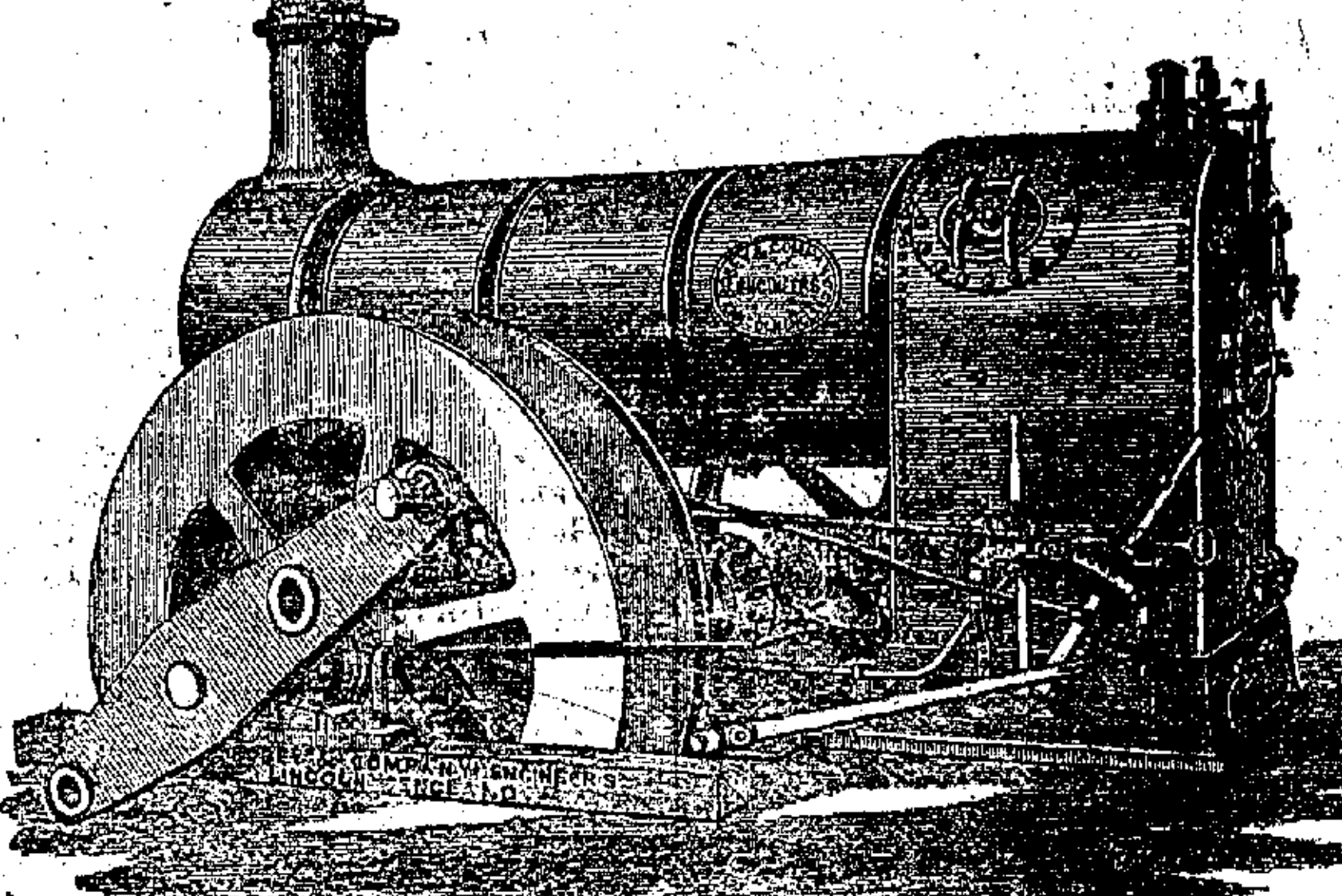
In consequence of spurious imitations of  
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signatures,  
thus,

Lea & Perrins

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,  
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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## THE PATENT IMPROVED ROBEY MINING ENGINE.



Some of the advantages of the New Patent Engines are as follows:—  
SMALL FIRST COST.  
SAVING OF TIME AND EXPENSE IN ERECTING.  
EASE, SAFETY AND ECONOMY IN WORKING.  
GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.

This new Patent Mining Engine is free from all the objections that can be urged  
against using the Semi-Portable Engines for Permanent work, because it possesses the  
rigidity and durability of the Horizontal Engine, and at the same time retains the ad-  
vantages of the Semi-Portable in saving time and expense in fixing.

Engines up to 200 Effective Horse-power always in Progress.

Prices and full Particulars on application to the SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
ROBEY & CO., Lincoln, England.

ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WROUGHT IRON ROLLER TUBES,  
GAS TUBES, CAST IRON PIPES,  
IRON & BRASS FITTINGS, &c., &c.  
41, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.

A & J. S. would be glad to entertain  
any proposal for an agency by suitable  
parties.

11s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 11s/6 7

BEST SEEDS  
SUTTON & SONS  
VEGETABLE SEEDS  
FLOWER SEEDS  
FARM SEEDS  
GRASS SEEDS

DELIVERED FREE TO ANY PORT IN ENGLAND  
PRICED LIST POST FREE  
TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.  
NO AGENTS.

SEE TRADE MARK ON EVERY PACKET  
ARGUMENTS MUST ACCOMPANY EVERY ORDER  
SPECIALLY SELECTED  
FOR EVERY CLIMATE.  
EACH ASSORTMENT CONTAINS BEST AND  
MOST SUITABLE KINDS.

SUTTON & SONS THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN  
READING, NEAR LONDON, ENGLAND.  
13, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
AT THE OFFICE OF THIS JOURNAL.

N.B.—Messrs Sutton's Catalogues may  
be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

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J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of  
the very best English manufacture. For  
its purity and great excellence it has  
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,  
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872  
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.  
Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES  
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipane, Ylang-ylang,  
Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,  
Kiss Bouquet, Trevel, Magnolia,  
Jasmin, Wood Violet,  
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,  
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the  
choicest Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,  
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates  
the skin to a healthy action and pro-  
motes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHERAL ESSENCE  
OF LAVENDER,  
a powerful Perfume distilled from the  
finest Flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,  
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,  
GLYCERINE CREAM,  
and other Specialties and general articles  
of Perfumery may be obtained of all  
dealers throughout the World,  
and of the Manufacturers  
J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON  
manufacture their articles of one and the  
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each  
article is labelled with the firm's name and  
address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

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## Intimations.

## RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a  
pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct  
to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent  
and a powerful disinfectant. For warm  
climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVEN-  
DER WATER.  
RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED  
EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLO-  
RIDA WATER.  
RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other  
fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE and GLY-  
CERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss  
without greasing it, nourishes the roots,  
and imparts an agreeable coolness to the  
head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE-  
RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR,  
HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-  
TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET  
RISE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET  
POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans,  
whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes  
the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for im-  
parting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly  
natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Pre-  
parations will bear heat without  
the annexed Trade Mark.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to  
H.M.H. the Princess of Wales, 66,  
Strand, London.

8s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 8s/6 7

PERFUMERY.  
J. & E. Atkinson's

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET  
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.  
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout  
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"  
Printed in seven colours.

22s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 22s/6 7

CAUTION.  
J. & F. MARTELL'S  
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that  
spurious imitations are imported, Con-  
sumers should be careful to see that they  
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,  
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.  
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,  
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.  
19s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 19s/6 7

DINNEFORD'S  
SOLUTION OF  
MAGNESIA.

The Best Remedy For  
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-  
burn, Headache, Gout and  
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate  
Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN  
and INFANTS, and for regular  
use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,  
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers,  
throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S  
MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WARREN & Co., Hongkong.

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## JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.  
The attention of  
Sportsmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S  
Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality  
Percussion Caps,  
Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S Gas-Tight Cartridges,  
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
loading Guns.  
Wire-Cartridges for killing Game  
at long distances.

And every description of Sporting  
Ammunition.  
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers  
in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,  
Patentees and Manufacturers,  
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

23s/6 7s/6 1w 52t 23s/6 7

## Best Food for Infants,

supplying the  
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT  
in the most digestible and convenient form.

SAVORY & MOORE,  
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
and all Chemists and Storekeepers through-  
out the World.

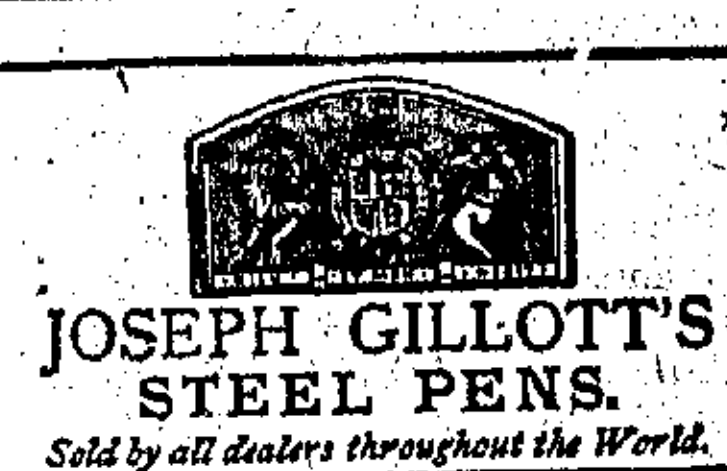
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## Intimations.



Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.



## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the GUALIOR and HYDASPES, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 7th Proximo will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

A. MEYER,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 31, 1877. fe7

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Benary having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

Goods remaining in Godown after the 8th February will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 31, 1877. fe7

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Galley of Lorne, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Yokohama unless notice to the contrary is given by 5 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 5th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 2, 1877. fe8

## NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP TYBURNIA,

FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1877.

GERMAN BARK BERTHA, FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

WIELER & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, January 26, 1877.

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GARGRAU, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Amazone" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 25th Inst., at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining undelivered after Wednesday, the 21st instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUVEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

THE ROFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR YOKOHAMA, HIOGO AND NAGASAKI.

The Steamship "GALLEY OF LORNE," Captain McDonald, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. fe8

## To-day's Advertisements.

## STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship LOMBARDY, Captain Hall, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 15th February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. MEYER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. fe15

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUVEY,

Agent.

Hongkong, December 28th, 1876.

ESD 18 bags White Wax.

Ex Ava, January 11th, 1877.

THO No. 1, 2 cases Stores.

Ex Amoy, January 24th, 1877.

OE, one box Sundries.

XX (in trian.) No. 7800 one bale Shirtings.

W S (in diam.) \$ 9723 9750 } 8b. Shirtings.

" " 9750 9752 }

" " 9750 9752 }

" " 4976/5025 1 case Sample.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT THE CITY HALL,

ON Thursday Evening,

February 8th, 1877,

Commencing at 9 o'clock.

PART I.

No. 1. Overture.—"The Barber of Seville."

" 2. Song.—"A life that lives for you."

" 3. Trio.—"Mynheer van Dunck."

" 4. Piano Solo.—"Adagio Gracioso" from 18th Sonata.—Bethoven.

" 5. Song, with Violoncello Obligato.—"Orpheus with his Lute."—Sullivan.

" 6. Solo and Chorus.—"With a laugh as we go round," from "The May Queen."—Sterndale Bennett.

PART II.

No. 7. Quartette, for Piano, Violin, Viola and Violoncello.—"Grave and Allegro" from Op. 16.—Bethoven.

" 8. Barcarole.—"Dormi pure."—Scarlatti.

" 9. Violin Solo.—"Oberon's Lullaby."—Gungl.

" 10. Four Part Song.—"The Lark."—Mendelssohn.

" 11. Song.—"My Queen"—Blumenthal.

" 12. Glee with Solos.—"Thou he be now a grey grey hair.—Bishop GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Tickets, Price \$2.00 each, may be obtained on and after MONDAY, 5th February, at 10 a.m., from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, who have a Plan of the Hall. Tickets may also be obtained at the Door of the Hall on the Evening of the Concert.

T. G. WILLIAMSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. fe9

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain E. W. Crisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

CRYSTON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.

STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E. B. Blaker.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

NEHEMIAH BRADFORD, American barque, Captain D. Bradford.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BONITO, German barque, Captain J. F. Wessenberg.—Siemssen & Co.

ALDEN BESS, American barque, Captain S. Noyes.—Meyers & Co.

TRAVANT, British ship, Captain Robt. Golden.—Meyers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 2, Carpa, British barque, 1033, M. Murphy, San Francisco Nov. 25, Coal.—Ozpin.

Feb. 3, Norden, Danish steamer, 775, N. Jensen, Saigon Jan. 29, Rice and General.—Wm. Pustat & Co.

Feb. 3, Douglas, British steamer, 884, Burnie, Foochow Jan. 31, Amoy Feb. 1, and Swatow 2, General.—Douglas Laprak & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 3, Benary, for Yokohama.

3, Menelaus, for Singapore & London.

3, H.M.S. Fly, for Foochow.

CLEARED.

Galley of Lorne, for Yokohama.

Red Riding Hood, for Singapore.

BASEINGERS.

Per Norden, from Saigon, Mr. Dimitri, 1 European deck, and 90 Chinese.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rous and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.

Per Benary, for Yokohama, 1 European.

Per Menelaus, for Singapore, &c., 2 Europeans and 135 Chinese.

Per Galley of Lorne, for Yokohama, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Danish steamer Norden reports: Left Saigon at 0.30 a.m. on the 29th Jan., and Cape St. James at 6.30 a.m., had fine weather and light Easterly wind first four days, from yesterday evening Northerly winds and thick foggy weather to arrival.

The British steamer Douglas reports: Foochow to Amoy light to fresh N. and N.E. winds and thick weather, thence to port light winds from N. to E. and cloudy. Passed S. S. Pan Tak off White Dogs on the 31st ult. U. S. S. Kearney left Amoy for Foochow Feb. 1st. S. S. Hailong left Swatow for Amoy on the 2nd. In Amoy:—H. M. S. Grosvenor, and str. Hani Yuen (late Calabar), and H. I. M. R. C. Ling Ping and H. Hoo. In Swatow:—Chinese gunboat Chento, and str. Foochow and Norma.

## PASSENGERS.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Messrs Rous and A. Smith, Master Wilson, and 113 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Benary, for Yokohama, 1 European.

Per Menelaus, for Singapore, &c., 2 Europeans and 135 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Galley of Lorne, for Yokohama, 1 European.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Danish steamer Norden reports: Left Saigon at 0.30 a.m. on the 29th Jan., and Cape St. James at 6.30 a.m., had fine weather and light Easterly wind first four days, from yesterday evening Northerly winds and thick foggy weather to arrival.

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CARGO.

Per Khina, sailed 1st February, 1877:—For London: from Canton, 39 bales Raw Silk, and 10 boxes Silk Piece Goods; from Shanghai, 809 bales Raw Silk, and 87 bales Waste Silk; from Yokohama, 30 pkts. Tea, and 187 bales Raw Silk; from Canton, 39 bales Raw Silk; from Yokohama, 16 bales Raw Silk. For Boston: from Shanghai, 881 pkts. Tea.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA, HIOGO, AND NAGASAKI:—

Per GALLEY OF LORNE, at 8.30 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW:—

Per DOUGLAS, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For SAIGON:—

Per GUNGA, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 5th inst.

For SWATOW & AMOY:—

Per LEONOR, postponed till further notice.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet AYA, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 8th February, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, February 7:—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, February 8:—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe8

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet LOMBARDY, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 15th February.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 14th Inst.:—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 14th Inst.:—

7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Brindisi or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until

11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, February 3, 1877. fe18

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, February 6:—

Daylight.—Douglas leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

2 p.m.—Sale of Curries, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's Sale Room.

Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insurance Co., Limited, closed from this date to 20th February, included.

WEDNESDAY, February 7:—

Goods per Zambesi undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, February 8:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

8 p.m.—H. K. Choral Society's Concert at the City Hall.

Goods per Benary undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, February 9:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lake, Crawford & Co.

Goods per Galley of Lorne undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, February 12:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Office Furniture, &c., at Messrs. Heard & Co.'s Office, Queen's Road.

8 p.m.—Meeting of H. K. General Chamber of Commerce, at the City Hall.

THURSDAY, February 15:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

8 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOR. FOR TO-MORROW.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R. Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's College Chapel.—On Wednesdays:—At 8 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Bible Class, at 8 p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.







## Portfolio.

## AMALFI.

Sweet the memory is to me  
Of a land beyond the sea,  
Where the waves and mountains meet;  
Where amid the mulberry-trees  
Sits Amalfi in the heat,  
Bathing ever her white feet  
In the tideless, summer seas.

In the middle of the town,  
From its fountains in the hills,  
Tumbling through the narrow gorge,  
The Cascatto rushes down,  
Turns the great wheels of the mills,  
Lifts the hammers of the forge.

'Tis a stairway, not a street,  
That ascends the deep ravine,  
Where the torrent leaps between  
Rocky walls that almost meet.  
Tolling up from stair to stair  
Fascinating their burdened feet;  
Sunburnt daughters of the soil,  
Stately figures tall and straight;  
What inexorable fate  
Dooms them to this life of toil?

Lord of vineyards and of lands,  
Far above the convent stands,  
On its terraced walk aloft  
Leans a monk with folded hands,  
Pleasant, satisfied, serene,  
Looking down upon the scene,  
Over wall and red-tiled roof;  
Wondering unto what good end  
All this toil and traffic lead,  
And why all men must not be  
Free from care, and free from pain  
And the sordid love of gain,  
And as indolent as he.

Where are now the freighted barks  
From the marts of East and West?  
Where the knight in iron armor,  
Journeying to the Holy Land,  
Glove of steel upon the hand,  
Cross of crimson on the breast?  
Where the pomp of camp and court?  
Where the pilgrims with their prayers?  
Where the merchants with their wares,  
And their galleys brigantines,  
Sailing safely into port,  
Chased by corsair Algerines?

Vanished like a fleet of clouds,  
Like a passing trumpet-blast,  
Are those splendours of the past,  
And the commerce and the crowd  
Bathing deep beneath the sea.  
Lie the ancient wharves and quays,  
Swallowed by the engulfing waves;  
Silent streets, and vacant halls,  
Ruined roofs and towers and walls,  
Hidden from all mortal eyes  
Deep the sunken city lies.  
Even cities have their graves!

This is an enchanted land!  
Round the headland far away  
Sweeps the blue Salernian bay  
With its sloaks of white sand,  
Further still and furthermost  
On the dim-discovered coast  
Peep with its ruins lies,  
And in roses all in bloom  
Seem to tinge the fatal skies  
Of that only land of doom.

On his terrace, high in air,  
Nothing doth the good monk care  
For such worldly themes as these.  
From the garden just below  
Little puff of perfume blow,  
And a sound is in his ears  
Of the murmur of the bees  
In the shining chestnut trees.

Nothing else he heeds or hears,  
All the landscape seems to swoon  
In the happy afternoon;  
Slowly o'er his senses creep  
The onrushing waves of sleep,  
And he sinks as sank the town,  
Unresisting, fathoms down  
Into caverns cool and deep!

Walled about with drifts of snow,  
Hearing the fierce north wind blow,  
Seeing all the landscape white,  
And the river cases in ice,  
Comes this memory of delight,  
Comes this vision into me  
Of a long-lost Paradise  
In the land beyond the sea.

MAXIMS OF ROCHERPOULD.

Our passions are the only orators who  
are able to persuade us.

We have all of us sufficient strength of  
mind to endure the misfortunes of other  
people. Philosophy triumphs easily over  
past evils to come, but present evils triumph  
over philosophy.

It requires greater virtue to sustain good  
fortune than bad.

The evil which we do does not draw upon  
us so many persecutions and so much  
hatred as our good qualities.

If we had no faults ourselves, we should  
not have so much pleasure in discovering  
the faults of others.

Nobody is ever so happy or unhappy as  
he imagines.

SELF-SACRIFICE.—Each life has a distinct  
and separate purpose of its own. Each  
soul is created, not only to accomplish  
some great work for the benefit of the  
largest assembly of fellow-creatures, but  
also to leave behind it an impression of  
completeness—but to help on other souls  
in their pilgrimage of pain and travail. This  
cannot be done without an amount, more  
or less, of self-sacrifice. It is terrible to  
contemplate the death of this spirit, arising  
in part from a lack of sympathy in the  
human heart; a want, mark you, that may  
be cultivated. Take, reader, a little of  
your own experience. Imagine yourself in  
great trouble; in sore need; be it that of  
pity, of discharging your soul, or the strain  
of poverty. How many friends or acquaintances  
do you possess to whom you could  
confidently apply with a sure feeling of  
trust, of being fully heard and fully  
answered? Five? Four? Three? No?  
Probably not. One? Even one is doubtful.  
And yet, inasmuch as every soul is born  
into the world with the impress of the  
Divine Image, so no soul need have a heart  
without sympathy, and those hostilities of  
virtue which therefore blossom into life.  
Success itself is one of the greatest  
destroyers of self-sacrifice, unless the mind  
be noble and the heart large; just as  
wealth often closes the door to the need of  
this world, because the thoughtless soul has  
come to be unable to realize in its fulness  
the need that exists. "I am rich and lack  
nothing," the distress and misery we hear of  
must be an idle tale; an overdone picture.  
Thus men cheat themselves. But the rich  
believe it not. There is misery and  
wretchedness enough and to spare, in spite  
of the purple and fine linen that screen you  
from it; much that is in your power to  
relieve.—*The Argosy*

THE STORY OF THE EASTERN  
QUESTION SIMPLY TOLD.

[By a Correspondent to his Daughter.]

And now you also want me to tell you  
"all about the Suez Canal," which is  
certainly a very important—perhaps to  
most important part of the Eastern Question.  
A glance at the map tells you how  
greatly it shortens the sea route between  
Europe and Asia, which formerly lay round  
the Cape of Good Hope, and when you  
consider that big ships can go through it  
in a day, and that 1264 ships, carrying  
nearly 24 million tons of cargo, passed  
through it in 1874; and, moreover, that  
this traffic is increasing at the rate of nearly  
one-third every year, that will give you  
some idea of its enormous importance to  
commerce. M. de Lesseps, who designed  
the scheme, and carried it through against  
great opposition, deserves all praise for his  
immense perseverance. Much of the op-  
position came from England, and we have  
been well abused in France for the  
"selfishness" of this policy. It appears  
very selfish now, and very short-sighted  
too, seeing that England is the country  
which has chiefly benefited by it. But if  
we look back twenty years we shall see  
abundant reasons for Lord Palmerston's  
opposition to it. At that time France was con-  
sidered the first military power in Europe.  
She was very jealous of our greatness in  
the East, and very desirous of founding a  
rival influence there. The temper of her  
people and of her Government were such  
that war was never a very improbable  
event; and Lord Palmerston felt that in  
case of war, a French fleet, starting from  
Marseilles might seize Egypt, and get  
through the Canal to India, long before  
we, starting from the Channel, could  
prevent them. Besides, it was supposed  
that during the construction of such a  
great work in Egypt, that country would  
fall wholly under French influence, which  
was not desirable; for at that time France  
was trying in every way to undermine our  
influence, and we were obliged to be  
always on our guard. Perhaps you have  
heard of the island of Perim. This is a  
little barren rock at the entrance to the  
Red Sea, and the French were always  
saying that as we held Aden they would  
take Perim and fortify it so as to command  
the entrance. Well, the story goes that a  
French man-of-war put into Aden one day,  
and the Governor of Aden asked the French  
captain to dine with him. After dinner  
they became confidential, and the Governor  
asked the Captain where he was going.  
The Captain answered mysteriously that  
he was going on some Government service to  
the entrance of the Red Sea. The Gov-  
ernor, who was a sharp man, guessed his  
errand, and being also a man of action,  
called his Aide-de-Camp, and whispered a few  
words to him. The Aide-de-Camp left the  
room and they changed the subject, and  
next morning the Frenchman sailed to take  
possession of Perim. But when he got  
near he perceived there were people on  
the island, and on looking through his  
telescope, he saw to his horror a party  
of sailors, directed by the Aide-de-Camp, who  
had just hoisted the British flag! All this  
rivalry is over for the present. But no  
one supposed after the Crimean War, and  
the defeat of Austria in Italy by the  
French, four years after, that the military  
power of France was so soon utterly to  
collapse, and her influence, then the  
greatest in Europe, to become, for a time,  
hardly any account whatever. There  
was then a fair ground for our opposition  
to the Canal scheme, but we need not  
grudge the French this triumph, of which  
they were not a little proud. And it is  
not the less a triumph because the idea is  
not quite a new one.

There is no doubt there was a Canal in  
the days of the Pharaohs, though it did not  
run from sea to sea, but was led from the  
Red Sea into the eastern branch of the  
Nile. Well, after long years of delay, it  
was decided to make the Canal, and a  
"company" was formed of private persons  
each subscribing so much, in the hope of  
profit, while a considerable share was  
undertaken by the Khedive, or Ruler of  
Egypt; and it was his share in the concern  
that we purchased the other day, and which  
you heard everybody talking about, and  
that happened in this way. The Khedive,  
who has had a European education, is very  
anxious to introduce European civiliza-  
tion into his country. But instead of  
trying to improve the condition of the  
lower classes, who are horribly ground  
down, he began by pulling down the  
picturesque old streets of Cairo, and build-  
ing boulevards, and introducing English  
equipages, and French cafés and Italian  
operas, which is like trying to make a  
pyramid stand with its point downwards.  
Now, if anybody ought to know how a  
pyramid should stand, it is a ruler of  
Egypt. But instead of this, he has wasted  
enormous sums of money, and got deeply  
into debt, and at last he was about to sell  
his share of the Canal to some money-  
lenders in Paris. But people who have  
thought over the matter have long felt that  
the Canal was of far too great importance  
to all the world to be allowed to remain  
the property of private individuals. Our  
Government, therefore, took the opportunity  
of stepping in, and buying this share of it,  
so as to give us a voice in its future  
management. At our object was not a  
selfish one, for we should gladly make  
arrangements for its becoming the property  
for peaceful purposes, of the whole world.  
And the step we have taken makes an  
arrangement of this kind much more easy  
to carry out. It seemed a simple step to  
take, but it was one which required deci-  
sion and, above all, a willingness to face  
responsibility, which is unheppily a far less  
common quality than it used to be, and  
ought to be, among our public men. But  
it was also, in various ways, a wise step to  
take, for it showed all the world that we  
were determined, whatever happened, to  
keep the road to India free. This road  
now lies through Egypt, but in time of war  
I do not know that the Canal would be of  
much use unless we could seize both ends  
of it before the war began, for it would be  
easy to block it up by sinking a big ship or  
two in it. But, of course, in time of war,  
unless we could hold Egypt and also  
command the passage to Egypt both from  
England and from India, we should be cut  
off from India altogether, and the con-  
sequences of this would be too serious even  
to think about. But these are days of  
surprises. There probably never was an  
age when so much inventive and mechanical  
skill, and such wonderful command over  
the resources of nature—and it is a very  
curious thing how much of all this wonder-  
ful ingenuity and immense wealth are being  
devoted to the scheme of destroying our  
fellow-creatures, and what great results  
might follow if all these resources were  
devoted to improving and adorning sta-

ing it. But as long as things are so, there  
seems to be nothing for it but to stand on  
our own ground. We must not waste our  
resources in this way more than necessary,  
for money spent upon guns, and forts, and  
ironclads is of course an expenditure that  
produces no return, and soldiers while-paid  
wages by the country, are yet kept back  
from adding to its resources by their labour  
—a double loss to the country. But we  
must be timely prepared against any  
attack, for nations become sometimes  
quarrelsome when they are weak and  
frightened, as well as when they are too  
strong. In short, we must wait patiently  
for the millennium, which does not seem  
much nearer than it was 10 years ago.  
But you may remember that each one of us  
may perhaps have the power of bringing it  
a little nearer—at all events it is quite  
worth our while to try.

You have heard much no doubt of the  
"Turkish atrocities" in Bulgaria. Here  
again, as in the Serbian war, the  
hands of Russia can be traced. The  
movement began by a rising of the  
Bulgarians against the Turks, many of  
whom were murdered, and a retaliation  
has been horrible. Now, the Bul-  
garians are a quiet people, and helpless  
from their position, and they would certainly  
not have risen unless excited by promises  
of help from without. The news of the  
massacre by the Turks in Bulgaria caused  
great horror and indignation in England.  
But the mass of the English people are  
curiously ignorant about foreign affairs,  
and all they could understand was that the  
Turks had done these things, and the Rus-  
sians wanted to punish them, but that the  
English Government would not let them,  
and they naturally began to abuse the  
Government. It was a pity that the Gov-  
ernment did not come forward frankly to  
enlighten and direct the people, for their  
indignation was an honest and generous  
feeling, but this was not done. Now,  
unfortunately, there are some politicians  
in this country whose only idea of reason-  
ism is to support their party. Besides  
being wicked, this is a terribly mischievous  
policy, for it encouraged the Serbians to  
persist in the war, and led the Russians to  
think that England would not oppose them,  
whatever they might do. And although  
the English people, who ought to have  
been better instructed, are now becoming  
awake to the designs of Russia, it may  
prove impossible to undo the mischief  
which has been done, for Russia has now  
advanced so far, that she may find it  
impossible to draw back, and to calm the  
excitement she has aroused. In that case  
we may have a general and very terrible war,  
for which the above-mentioned English  
politicians would be largely responsible,  
and of which no one can foresee the end,  
for "the beginning of strife is as when one  
letheth out water."

## VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEERING.

[Australasian.]

BY RICCIOTTI GARIBOLDI.

There is a saying in England, though it  
is a maritime nation, *per excellence*, that  
he who goes to sea for pleasure would go  
to a certain hot place for amusement. This  
sentiment is certainly more applicable to  
warfare, for, as a concentrated essence of  
all that is uncomfortable, give me a cam-  
paign, especially in winter. The present  
generation of Englishmen, with few excep-  
tions, have no idea of it, for the experience  
of Comaestis and Magdala were as like the  
real thing as the picnic of a fashionable  
party is to the tramp of the soldier on  
for a day in many ground in winter.  
Comrades in arms who went through the  
latter part of the French campaigning in  
the war of '70, and I know there are some  
such in Australia at present, will remember  
the frightful weather at that time, that  
sent so many men home, either to die or to  
linger on with a ruined constitution. The  
thermometer was sometimes as low as 18 deg-  
rees under zero, with short thaws and sharp  
frosts alternating with storms of snow and  
sleet till it was impossible to give the  
columns the usual few minutes' rest at the  
end of each hour. Even that slight cessation  
from activity seemed to stop the circulation,  
and rendered the men so helpless that the  
waggons and fourgons soon filled. We were  
marching for days with two and three feet  
of snow under foot, with the men each one  
hanging on to the belt of the one before  
him, or companies marching by fours, with  
the soldiers tightly locked together by their  
arms to keep themselves from falling from  
the slippery nature of the frozen earth.  
Have you seen the columns of smoke within  
eight almost within range of each other,  
yet utterly incapable of any aggressive  
movement from the state of the earth and  
air. And here let me add my evidence  
against the employment of spirits on such  
occasions. Once as we were drawing to the  
close of our stage, lasting altogether about  
16 hours, it having rained "cats and dogs"  
the whole time, a small wine-glassful of  
cognac was served out to each man. Curious  
to collect evidence for future use, I inquired  
next morning from the officers assembled  
at the report-general what the effect of  
this had been; but without exception they  
all condemned the practice, as many of the  
men had either become utterly imbecile or  
altogether uncontrollable. I suppose the  
state of fatigue, damp, and fasting they  
were in rendered them more liable to the  
effects of the alcohol.

As the sea is sometimes smooth, so war  
has its days of enjoyment; for who can  
forget the scenes in the villages and towns  
in a friendly country, as after a successful  
battle, when all the pretty girls line the  
road-side, and all the gardens in the place  
are decked to decorate the rifles, guns, and  
horses. It is wonderful how soldiers fran-  
tise with the population sometimes, and  
the extraordinary expressions of good-will  
you sometimes receive. I remember in a  
quiet little village in France the villagers  
had raised a pyramid as high as their own  
houses on the road and placed their priest  
on the top waving a flag. How often also  
have we found it unnecessary to have billets  
prepared for the householders of the place  
would carry off the men two or three at a  
time to their hospitable firesides, and the  
mother who would eagerly allow even the  
father to touch the precious baby, felt happy  
and proud if she saw it in the arms of a  
tall and prickly-faced trooper. It is a  
curious fact, but true, that there is nothing  
soldiers like so much as children; and I  
have seen troops marching through villages  
gradually pick up all the little ones and  
with the mothers by their side, go through  
the place amidst the real excitement till  
it seemed that their real vocation was in  
the nursery and not under arms. I have  
myself ridden through a village with two  
little ones, one on each pistol holster, with  
their little faces undergirded that curious  
combination of expression compounded of  
tears, laughter, and wonder—only to be seen  
in the inflexible constancy.

*Mais retournons à nos moutons.* Every  
one has heard of the Frenchman who, during  
the campaign of 1809, went to war in a gig  
containing a complete arsenal, also how a  
shell demolished the said gig and how the  
Frenchman disappeared from the page of  
history. In 1806 we had a gentleman in a  
phaeton drawn by two handsome mules.  
His mode of proceeding was to drive as near  
to the enemy's outposts as possible, and  
while his servant took care of the carriage,  
he would endeavor to find a high position  
(an easy thing in the Tyrol) and from there  
make targets of the sentinels. An English  
gentleman and his wife honoured us by  
their presence in the same campaign, and  
the wounded had often to thank her for  
many comforts. One day Mrs. C. happened  
to be on a road overlooking the valley  
D'Ildro, in which a sharp engagement was  
going on. We thought ourselves—for I  
happened to be there—out of range, and  
Mrs. C. was enjoying the scene from her  
carriage, but suddenly the ominous "shoo"  
of a shell was heard approaching. The  
unwelcome messenger spent itself among the  
rocks over our heads, but Mrs. C. amused  
us intensely by innocently asking if "those  
things hurt."

Colonel Peard set the fashion of going to  
shoot one's fellow-creatures for sport. I be-  
lieve it is exciting enough when blacks are  
the quarry, but how much more must it be  
when you can legally shoot white men? A  
crack shot, and possessing a large dose of  
physical and moral courage, he used to pick  
his men off and notch the stock of his rifle  
by way of keeping account. Of this class of  
sportsmen we always had a few in every  
campaign, but latterly they had become very  
common. One in 1868, a Savoyard known  
by the name of Roland Amos, evidently a  
*non de guerre*, excited everybody's ad-  
miration by his personal beauty and daunt-  
less courage. Ever a good many years in  
front of the skirmishers, his success was only  
equalled by his extraordinary luck in escap-  
ing being killed. He made it a rule, if pos-  
sible, to go and look at the men who had  
fallen under his fire. Some one must have  
done him some great injury in his earlier  
life, to judge by the quiet vindictiveness with  
which he set to work, which could only have  
been actuated, I should think, by a desire  
of revenge on the human race. Unlike his  
fellow-sportsman, if I may use the word, he  
never spoke about what he did; however, I  
heard afterwards that a note on his own  
account had been carved on the musket-stock  
of some Turk in the Cretan insurrection.  
In the Franco-Prussian war many were the  
sportsmen and wonderful the scores that  
were to be seen notched, but as these gentle-  
men did not generally follow the example of  
Amos, and go to see their men, I submit that  
their marking was open to many errors, for  
what more natural than that the unhappy  
Prussian who was being made a target of  
should, animated by a laudable desire to  
revive the Fatherland, on hearing the  
unpleasantly near whizz of bullets beat down  
his head and keep under cover, and from his  
disappearance be put down as completely  
extinguished by the enthusiastic French-  
man.

The first regiment of Guides (cavalry) has  
always been our crack corps, very much in  
the style of the old Mousquetaires of France,  
very exclusive and very expensive. In its  
ranks were to be found heads and scions of  
princely houses and lesser nobility by the  
score. Into it were also sent all foreign  
gentlemen who wished to see fighting, yet  
had no military rank to entitle them to a  
place on the general staff. No wonder, then,  
that with such component parts life in it was  
most brilliant, and though often obliged to  
sleep under the blue vault of heaven, yet it  
was their boast that *paté de foie-gras* and  
champagne was never wanting. Their im-  
pedimenta always roused the ire of our chief,  
who, never partial to what the Italians call  
*rotabili*, whenever he came across the long  
line of four-in-hands, mail-phaetons, &c.,  
belonging to the corps, used always to decree  
their disappearance. But they were always  
certain to turn up again a few days after,  
either occupied by charming and elegant  
ladies, who came on flying visits to relations  
in camp. Whenever there was a halt for a  
few days in a town a large suite of apartments  
was at once secured, and this formed a kind  
of club-house, in which balls, &c., were  
the order of the day. Gambling, varied by  
frequent duels, was, I am sorry to say, a  
frequent occupation, a gambling game hav-  
ing been specially invented for the corps  
which could be played with the fingers alone,  
so that they might pass more pleasantly the  
weary hours of the march. All this, as  
may well be imagined, did not procure for  
the regiment an odour of sanctity with the  
pious portion of the public, but what more  
gallant and brave than the way in which  
they retook the lost guns on the battle-field  
of Bezzecca, or recovered the nearly lost  
colours of the 9th Regiment on the same day.  
It was their way. When on another  
occasion a handful of them having charged  
up to the enemy's guns, found that these  
had been placed on the other side of a deep  
impassable ditch, they refused to turn  
back till not one was left in the saddle.  
Once in 1869, the second squadron was  
ordered out at night on escort duty to the  
chief, who was going on a reconnoitring  
expedition in the direction of Custozza. He,  
with his usual impetuosity, started in his  
carriage without waiting for the escort; so  
when we were ready, for I was attached to  
it at the time, we set out at a trot to over-  
take him. The night was pitch dark, and  
in the hurry no proper guide had been pro-  
vided for the road was unknown to us.  
However, eager to overtake the chief, as  
the country was overrun by Italians, we  
pushed on in haste. The road we were  
following was a cross road going at right  
angles to one of the great departmental  
roads. We did not know this. Neither did  
we know that right opposite the junction  
there was a deep pond, some four or five  
feet below the level of the road. We only  
discovered it when the first files having gone  
in head first, nearly half of the squadron  
followed them. As may well be imagined,  
the ejaculations that filled the midnight air  
were anything but Parliamentary, and the  
chief was not the only one who smiled next  
morning at the sorry plight of his escort.

And now I must chronicle the feats of a  
newspaper correspondent, the fighting cor-  
respondent we used to call him. He might be  
seen taking his notes under fire or quietly  
sketching by the side of a battery that was  
being shelled. At one time accompanied  
a column that was sent to operate in the  
country near Langres, and a squadron that  
was attached to the column having been  
ordered to charge through a village occupied  
in force by the enemy, he joined it, and  
when the remnant arrived on the other side,  
the officers being all *non est*, he gathered the  
troopers round him and charged them back  
again! At Autun he and I had taken  
refuge behind a tree from the excellent  
practice of the Prussian riflemen. Whilst  
there he improved the time by interviewing

me, note-book in hand for some information  
that I was in a position to give him, totally  
oblivious that the advancing skirmishes  
were making it very hot for any portion of  
our clothing that offered itself to their view.  
At last I was obliged to ask him if he had  
a mind to hear my last speech and confession.  
The look that lighted up his face convinced  
me that he would have had no objection to  
have added that small item to his already  
large stock of copy.

## A NICE LITTLE BOY.

A Brownsville young man, says the  
"Grand Rapids Democrat," called on his  
intended the other evening, and while wait-  
ing for her to make her appearance he struck  
up a conversation with his prospective  
brother-in-law. After a while the boy  
asked, "Does galvanized niggers know  
much?" "I really can't say," answered  
the amused young man; and silence reigned  
for a few moments, when the boy again  
resumed, "Kin you play checkers with  
your nose?" "No; I have not acquired  
that accomplishment." "Well, you'd bet-  
ter learn; you hear me." "Why?" "Come  
Sis, says that yer don't know as much as  
galvanized nigger, but yer dad's got lots of  
stamps, and she'll marry you anyhow; and  
she said when she got ahold of the old man's  
sugar she was goin' to all of the Fourth of  
July perchesuns, an' ice-cream gum-sucks;  
and let you stay at home to play checkers  
with that holly hog nose of yours." And  
when "Sis" got her hair banged and came  
in, she found the parlour deserted by all  
save her brother, who was innocently tying  
the tails of two kittens together, and sing-  
ing.

## VISITORS' MISDEMEANOURS.

[Saturday Review.]

Fashionable houses are like miniature  
courts. The guests are divided into classes.  
First come the visitors proper,—the kings  
and queens of society, who are invited to  
have magnificence paraded before them,  
which, exulting their own, shall humble  
their pride. Then come the courtiers, who  
are merely good-looking and well-bred ladies  
and gentlemen in waiting. Then come the  
bards, which include those who are invited  
on account of their talents, musical or other,  
and the tellers of good stories. Then come  
the fools and clowns (the funny men of so-  
ciety), and finally the tame cats and pet  
dogs, specimens of which are to be found  
among the visitors at most large country  
houses. It is best to ascertain, on arriving  
at the house of a friend, to which of these  
classes the intention of your host has assigned  
you, and then contentedly to try to fulfil  
your duty in that state of life to which you  
are called, or else find an excuse for leav-  
ing at once. Unless you distinctly under-  
stand under what category you fall, you are  
sure to come to grief; for the duties of one  
class may be the crimes of another, or vice  
versa. It is of the first necessity for visit-  
ors to ascertain the manner in which they  
are expected eventually to repay the hospi-  
tality received, or they will be looked upon  
as thieves, eating and drinking good things  
to which they are not entitled. Few indeed  
are the houses where repayment to the utter-  
most farthing, in one form or another, is not  
expected for the entertainment provided.  
This may seem a hard saying; but, although  
there may be exceptions, painful experience  
proves its truth. The extreme triviality of  
the most highly indelible of visitors'  
offences is very striking. The merest whim  
of fancy will make a host set a black mark  
against the name of a guest as unfit for  
further invitations. The custom is well  
known in London of hiring fruit for dinner  
parties, all that is not eaten (usually nearly  
the whole of it) being returned to the green-  
grocer. Some little time ago, at a certain din-  
ner party, some gigantic pears were displayed,  
which were neither expected nor intended  
to be eaten. However, the next morning  
the lady of the house informed her husband  
of the lamentable fact that one of these  
pears, for which a most extravagant price  
would be charged, had been used. "Who  
cut that large pear?" inquired the master.  
"Mr. So-and-So," replied his wife. "Mind  
that he is never invited to dine here again!"  
was the hospitable rejoinder. And yet the  
cost of that wretched pear, high as it doubt-  
less must have been, could not have equalled  
half the expense of the man's dinner and  
wine, for which not a grudge was felt. At  
a moderate-sized dinner party offence is  
often given in the following manner.

Usually it is wished that each man should  
converse as much as possible, and do his best  
to make himself agreeable; but, should a  
lion have been invited, the talker or other  
selected to convert themselves into listeners  
for the occasion. Were to them if their  
blabberings, usually so welcome, should  
have the effect of smothering the wise utter-  
ings of the great man. Lions have a ten-  
dency to sulk and become taciturn unless  
they can monopolise the conversation. At  
London dinner parties, where so many new  
faces are constantly met with, it is very  
possible to be ignorant of the presence of a  
lion, since the exterior of these animals is  
frequently commonplace in the extreme.  
But should the unhappy diner-out, having  
discovered on such an occasion that his  
rapid flow of small talk was extremely un-  
welcome, proceed the next night at another  
party, where no celebrity is present, to be-  
have as he ought to have done the evening  
before, he will find to his cost that he has  
jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire,  
and a bad mark will be set against his name  
at both houses. Still, on the whole, perhaps,  
at most London dinner parties, the saying  
of St. Francis de Sales proves true, "That  
there is nothing so like a wise man as a fool  
who holds his tongue"; especially, let us  
add, if he tastes of every dish, and drinks  
of every wine.

It is possible to give mortal offence to  
country hosts before one can even accept  
their invitations. Should previous engage-  
ments or pressing business have once or twice  
prevented a visit, they are very apt to take  
it into their heads that frivolous, if not  
mendacious, excuses have been resorted to.  
They will say, "Oh, it is all very well, he  
can find plenty of time to stay at places he  
likes, but he will not come to us. Business,  
pre-engage-ments, indeed! We will let him  
find out that we can do without him. The  
consort of the creature!" &c. On the other  
hand, some people who wish to keep in your  
good graces, but do not want to be troubled  
with your bodily presence, will send an  
invitation at a time when they believe that  
you will be unable to accept it, thus hoping  
to gain at a cheap rate the credit of having  
asked you. On the receipt of the precious  
document, much as you dislike doing so,  
you feel obliged to accept the invitation,  
since you can find no decent excuse for  
refusing. Your reply sets like the explosion  
of a shell at the breakfast-table of your  
hospitable acquaintance. He wonders what  
on earth he shall do with the fool when he

comes, declaring that, had he dreamed of his  
acceptance, he would never have invited  
him. Mutual recriminations are bandied  
between your future host and hostess on the  
question as to which of them was guilty of  
originating the idea of asking you. When  
you arrive at this point, however, you will  
have to be very modest guests if you succeed  
in dissipating from your unwilling enter-  
tainer's mind the firmly-rooted belief that  
you have done him a grievous personal in-  
jury. Even when the preliminaries have  
passed off peaceably, and all the fates seem  
propitious, only the primary dangers are  
over. Perils await you at every step. On  
your first arrival, thinking to please your  
host, you produce a supply of the day's  
papers, which would not otherwise reach the  
house until the following morning. Unwittingly  
you have committed a very serious misde-  
meanour. Few things irritate him more  
than to have his morning's newspaper  
"spoilt," as he terms it. He likes to read it  
before other people come down in a morn-  
ing, and retail the news to an admiring  
audience at breakfast; but to-night, every  
one who sits down to the table, the bottle of  
before dinner will forestall him more  
than a dozen hours. In the half-light which  
usually prevails before dressing-time, you  
modestly sit down upon the nearest small  
chair, leaving the armchairs for others.  
You have made a sad mistake, having  
perched yourself upon an invalid specimen of  
the highest workmanship and slenderest  
proportions, and keep your host in an agony  
for half-an-hour. After dinner, should you  
confine yourself to sherry or port, to the  
neglect of the '58 Ladtie, you will probably  
give grave offence. But we have known a  
young man who stuck to sherry got into the  
black books in another way. The bottle on  
which this young gentleman made such an  
impression happened to become extraordinary  
age and value, and was intended as a *bonne  
souche* which all should taste after finishing  
their claret, before leaving the table. When the  
proper time arrived, however, the bottle, in  
consequence of the execution done on it by  
the youth aforesaid, who would not have  
known it from Marseilles. In the drawing-  
room, beware of becoming engrossed in con-  
versation with an intelligent curate, tutor,  
or poor man's wife; you are intended to  
make yourself agreeable to a frothy old  
dowager, a brainless heiress, or a county  
notability. Avoid solitary strolls in the  
morning. Should you see the lions before  
your host has shown them to you, and spin  
out hours where minutes would have sufficed,  
you will commit an offence highly punishable.

"Didn't she return your love?" "Yes,  
she did; she said she didn't want it.  
That's what's killin' me."

"A PRESENT MAN," says a witty French-  
man, "is like a pin; his head prevents  
him going too far."

THERE is nothing more truly insinuating  
and deferential than the waggle of a little  
dog's tail in the presence of a big dog with  
a bone.

A DISH-WASHING-MACHINE is the latest  
invention, says an American paper. They  
will continue to invent washers, wringers,  
ironers, sewers and one thing and another,  
till women will not be worth 15 cents a  
dozen.

JOSE BILLINGS says it has been observed  
that law is like a sieve; you may see through  
it but you must be considerably reduced  
before you can get through it. But nobody  
ever got through a sieve without liquidating  
himself.

A PRESTON man has been missing for  
three days, and as he was recently married,  
grave doubts exist as to whether he is sitting  
round in a hay-stack somewhere meditating  
on the price of spring bonnets, or has merely  
drowned himself.

THE *Pekin Gazette* is one thousand years  
old. The editor is never bored with a visit  
from the man who has "taken your paper  
since it started."

"PA, I came near selling my boots yester-  
day." "You did, Sir?" "Well, they were  
yours didn't sell 'em. How did you come  
near doing it?" "I had 'em half-soled."

It is reported that a patent has been  
obtained at New York by Mark Twain for a  
newly-invented machine to make haste.

On the road from Soochow to Hangchow,  
not far from the latter place, is a bridge  
which the officials, devoted as they are to  
the public weal, have some time since  
ordered to repair. It is in such a state  
that the boatmen hold their breath as they  
pass under it and charge their passengers  
to imitate their silence; they have a super-  
stitious fear, which is not utterly irrational,  
that uttering a word will cause the bridge  
to fall on them. All this reminds one very  
forcibly of the superstitious fear which the  
Mohawk Indians used to feel when rowing  
their bark canoes over the placid waters of  
Saratoga Lake. "They believed that its  
stillness was sacred to the Great Spirit,  
and that if a human voice uttered a sound  
upon its waters, the canoe of the offender  
would instantly sink. A story is told of an  
Englishwoman, in the early days of the  
first settlers, who had occasion to cross this  
lake with a party of Indians, who, before  
embarking, warned her most impressively  
of the spell. It was a silent breathless  
day, and the canoe shot over the surface of  
the lake like an arrow. About half a mile  
from the shore, near the centre of the lake  
the woman wishing to convince the Indians  
of the error of their superstitious  
attitude, uttered a loud cry. The canoe of  
the Indians fell







## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.
6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Arratoon Apear	4 h	Peters	Brit. str.	965	Jan. 21	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	Ab'deen Dock
Bonarty	4 h	Potter	Brit. str.	1760	Jan. 31	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Yokohama	To-day
Bombay	5 h	Smith	Brit. str.	848	Jan. 31	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
City of Peking	5 h	Tanner	Amer. str.	6078	Jan. 31	P. M. S. S. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Conquest	5 h	Anderson	Brit. str.	317	Jan. 31	Kwang-ye-nuen	Yokohama	6th, daylight
Douglas	5 h	Burble	Brit. str.	384	Feb. 2	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama	6th, daylight
Galley of Lorne	5 h	McDonald	Brit. str.	1398	Feb. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	6th, daylight
Gunga	5 h	Garcean	Foh. str.	797	Jan. 24	Ah Yon	Swatow, &c.	
Leonora	4 h	Young	Brit. str.	408	Jan. 31	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London, &c.	
Madagascar	4 h	Timin	Ger. str.	884	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.		
Manchus	4 h	Scale	Brit. str.	1559	Feb. 2	Butterfield & Swire		
Norden	4 h	Jensen	Dan. str.	778	Feb. 3	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Siada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Yangtze	4 h	Schuitze	Brit. str.	873	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Yotung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 8	Kwok Acheong	.....	Repairing
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Bertha	3 h	Ringle	Ger. bqe.	442	Jan. 26	Wieler & Co.		
Alden Besse	4 h	Noyes	Amer. bqe.	842	Jan. 28	Rozario & Co.		
Balgoville	4 h	Brown	Brit. bqe.	324	Feb. 2	Order		
Bonito	4 h	Wesenberg	Ger. bqe.	524	Jan. 28	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Bridgetown	2 h	Crisp	Brit. bqe.	358	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Bua Oso	2 h	Lange	Siam. bqe.	338	Jan. 26	Chinese		
Cop Horn	4 h	Matson	Ger. bqe.	401	Jan. 28	Wm. Pustan & Co.		
Carpo	8 h	Murphy	Brit. bqe.	1038	Feb. 2	Order	New York	
Ceylon	4 h	Kelly	Amer. bqe.	681	Jan. 30	Russell & Co.		
Ohang Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 8	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
Christiana	4 h	Stehr	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 30	Insurance Company		
Coeran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	.....	.....	Wieler & Co.		
Corinne	3 h	.....	Brit. bqe.	398	Oct. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Outwater	3 h	Creelman	Amer. sch.	897	Dec. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Edward James	4 h	O'Brien	Brit. sch.	751	Dec. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
England's Glory	4 h	Vanderford	Brit. bqe.	750	Feb. 1	Rozario & Co.		
Forward	4 h	Vanderford	Ger. bqe.	513	Jan. 30	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Gudefroy	4 h	Danckmann	Ger. bqe.	499	Dec. 28	Meyer & Co.		
Hansa	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 18	Insurance Co.		
Lokker	2 h	Michaelson	Siam. bqe.	424	Jan. 31	Chinese		
McNair	3 h	Taylor	Amer. sch.	1300	Jan. 31	Messageries Maritimes		
Morning Star	2 h	Edelosen	Siam. bqe.	570	Jan. 28	Chinese		
Nehemiah Gibson	8 h	Bradford	Amer. bqe.	741	Jan. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila	
Nuevo Constante	2 h	Oriente	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 31	Remedios & Co.	Cebu	
Pearce	4 h	Miller	Brit. bqe.	780	Jan. 28	Gilman & Co.	Obispo	McD's Slip
Prato	4 h	Laidman	Brit. bqe.	884	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rapid	2 h	Hunte	Siam. bqe.	429	Jan. 31	Chinese	Singapore	
Red Riding Hood	8 h	Robertson	Brit. bqe.	720	Jan. 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
Spirit of the Age	4 h	Johnson	Brit. bqe.	847	Jan. 21	Rozario & Co.		
Star of China	8 h	Blaker	Brit. sch.	794	Jan. 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sumatra	8 h	Clough	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Telegraph	8 h	Derendant	Siam. bqe.	827	Jan. 21	Siemssen & Co.		
Tyburnia	8 h	Goldner	Brit. sch.	948	Jan. 31	Meyer & Co.		
Unacoma	4 h	Cain	Brit. bqe.	748	Dec. 25	Russell & Co.	New York v. W'poo	
Wodan	8 h	Meyer	Ger. bqe.	439	Jan. 25	Russell & Co.	Keelung	
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Alphington	.....	Cunningham	Brit. bqe.	838	Feb. 8	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	
Bonita	.....	Stehr	Ger. sch.	841	Jan. 28	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	
<b>CANTON</b>								
Kingpo	.....	Cass	Brit. str.	751	Feb. 2	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Dec. 11	John Bruce
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	95	Jan. 16	B. E. Cochran
Miesance	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmund
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 26	Lieut. James B. Haye
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 24	Lieut.-com. E. A. Bolitho
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. C. St. John
Tallman	5 o	French	corvette	1200	10	400	Jan. 31	M. St. Hilaire
Tahiti Teling	6 o	Chinese	gunboat	180	6	60	Feb. 2	Bessard
Tojo	Slip	Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 o	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	H. C. D. Ryder

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Pame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Pei Wan	.....	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	497	Benning, A.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Linh	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Powan	1890	.....	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
White Cloud	280	Boylard	H. & W'poo Dock Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	150	.....	.....	Wan Lam Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	8	400	O. H. Palmer
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tung	.....	.....	.....	Stewart
Tehing-tsing	150	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	6	.....	O. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	8	150	Lam Man Wo

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Vessel.	Jan. 30, 1877.
Anna Cecil	for Chofes
Diomed	for London
Bonnet	British gunboat
Lulu	for Shanghai

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Jan. 28, 1877.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Apple	British	for London
Galathea	French	for London
Chibbi	Chinese	for London
Europe	American	for London
Fire Queen	American	for London
Pungshun	Chinese	for London
Yutayama	American	for London
Sycho	American	for London
Gordon Castle	for London	
Hankwang	Chinese	for London
H. O. Orsted	Danish	for London
Roan Mary	American	for London
Hupah	American	for London

## \*Ship's

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Menelaus	British	for London
Millat	American	for London
Niropo	British	for London
Pauling	American	for London
Pelbo	American	for London
Ping-on	British	for London
Shanae	American	for London
Shingking	American	for London
Sin Nanling	British	for London
Seochuen	American	for London
Seochuen	American	for London
Tahyew	Chinese	for London
Taku	British	for London
Tokio Maru	Japanese	for London
Tung Ting	Chinese	for London
Tung Ching	Chinese	for London
Yungling	Chinese	for London

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Arlo	British	for London
Charley	British	for London

## \*Ship's

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Arlo	British	for London
Charley	British	for London

## \*Ship's

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Arlo	British	for London
Charley	British	for London

## \*Ship's

Vessel.	Flag.	Destination.
Arlo	British	for London
Charley	British	for London

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 27, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest. Lowest.

Cash. Cash.

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ama. Sugar cured, lb. 300 250

" Foochow, lb. 160 140

Beef, airloin and prime cut, oy. 160 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, " 150 140

" Soup, " 90 80

" Steak, " 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, " 320 300

" Head, " 600 500

" Heart, " 150 140

" Feet, " 50 40

" Kidneys, " 60 50

" Tail, " 100 90

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves' Head and Feet, set 600 400

Hams, American, lb. 300 250

" Chinese, " 180 170

" English, " 360 340

Mutton Chop, " 170 140

" Leg, " 170 140

" Shoulder, " 140 120

" Liver, " 120 110

Pigs' Chitterlings, catty 60 50

" Feet, " 100 90

" Fry, " 110 100

" Head, " 90 80

" Heart, " 60 50

" Kidneys, " 80 70

" Liver, lb. 100 80

Pork Chop, catty 150 140

" Corned, " 180 160

" Leg, " 150 140

" Fat or Lard, " 110 100

Sheep's Head and Feet, set 840 820

" Heart, " 50 40

" Kidneys, " 80 70

Sucking Pig, " 1750 1000

Veal, catty 140 120

## Poultry.

Capons, catty 180 160

Ducks, " 110 100

Deer, Shanghai, each \$2.00 \$1.75

Eggs, Hen, doz. 100 -

" Duck, " 100 -

" Salt, " 120 -

Fowls, catty 180 160

Geese, " 120 110

Partridges, " 250 230

Pheasants, Canton, live, pair \$2.00 -

" Shanghai, dead, " 600 -

Pigeons, " 140 120

Quail, " 60 50

Snipe, " 110 100

Rabbits, " 600 500

Teal, " 150 140

Turkeys, Cook, catty 600 550

" Hen, " 450 400

Wild Duck, " 350 300

" Geese, " 700 -

Woodcock, " 500 -

## Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred 350 300

Bream, catty 100 90

Carp, " 80 70